

CUBAN DEBATE ENDED

DISCUSSION CAUSES A HOT TIME
IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed and Congressman Bailey Clash on Veracity—Attempt to Spring the Belligerency Resolution Defeated—Bayonets Bring Calm in Havana.

Turmoil in the House. All day Wednesday the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but on the preceding day the minority bared itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken Wednesday—a motion designed to overrule the decision of the Speaker and direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay—the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the chair.

The galleries were banished to the doors, and there was considerable excitement throughout the early part of the session when the members of the minority were successively pressing all sorts of amendments bearing on the Cuban question for the purpose of embarrassing the majority. During the general debate Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee made an impressive speech of less than an hour, explaining at length the situation which made action by Congress inevitable. He asserted that the President must assume the responsibility of any action which might eventuate in the war and appealed to both sides of the chamber to patriotically support the executive if a crisis shall come.

A sensational ending marked the third and last day of the debate. Speaker Reed, in unqualified words, stamped as false an assertion made by Congressman Bulwer, the floor leader of the Democrats, and turmoil ensued.

Notice was given Wednesday by Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.) that at the conclusion of the debate Thursday a motion would be made to recommit the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the basis of dispute, with instructions. Thursday when the motion was made by Mr. Bailey it was ruled out of order by Speaker Reed. Mr. Bailey thereupon started the House by affirming that he had a private understanding with the Speaker by which a vote should be taken directly on the motion to recommit. This the Speaker emphatically denied, and these two leaders of their respective parties in the House, with white faces and voices shaken by emotion, set their statements each against the other, while the galleries looked on in breathless amazement and the members were in an uproar. Mr. Smith of Michigan, who said he was present, corroborated the Speaker's side of the case.

The result of the Speaker's position was that an appeal was taken from his decision, and by a strict party vote the appeal was laid on the table—103 to 114—the Democrats and Populists, as on the two previous day, voting against the solid Republican strength.

The debate Thursday was not as interesting as on either of the two preceding days. The features were a characteristic speech by Champ Clark of Missouri, a strong appeal for conservatism from Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.), and a presentation of the result of his observations in Cuba during his recent trip to the island from Mr. King (dem., Utah).

De Lome Fears a Crisis. Senior Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, fears the debate in the House of Representatives may cause a crisis. Thursday he called at the State Department, and for over an hour was closeted with Judge Day, the assistant secretary. He expressed extreme regret over the speeches made by the Congressmen, and especially that of Mr. Hitt, which he said, might inflame the Spanish populace to some overt act, such as driving Minister Woodford and the United States consuls from Spain before such demonstrations could be checked by the Spanish Government.

"Expressing extreme regret" is the diplomatic mode of making a protest without bringing about an international complication. The Spanish minister was apprehensive particularly of the effect of Mr. Hitt's speech, because of the prominent position he occupied as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He pointed out to Judge Day that because of the excitement in Spain over the Cuban question, the reports of such utterances as that of Mr. Hitt would have the effect of further stirring up the people. He also regretted extremely the unusual activity in the navy yards. The manufacture of guns, ammunition and other utensils of war is being pushed along more rapidly than for years, and Senor de Lome told Judge Day that his people could not regard this activity otherwise than as preparation for war, in anticipation of some radical move on the part of this Government. He explained to Judge Day that, while he personally knew the feeling of the administration to be friendly, the people of his country had to take the talk in Congress and the reports of the activity at the navy yards at their face value, and that his information would go for nothing with them.

BAYONETS BRING CALM.

Military Force Quells the Spirit of Revolt in Havana.

Advices say that absolute calm now reigns in Havana, and it is difficult to realize that a few days ago the city was apparently on the verge of a revolution. Although the rioting was practically over on Friday night, troops continued to be poured into the city Sunday. Gen. Bernal arrived from Pinar del Rio on that morning with a force estimated at 2,000 men and bivouacked in the railroad yards, in Prado, where most of the forces still remain. About the same time a column of 1,000 cavalry rode in and found quarters in the Cuartel de la Fuerza. In Cuba street, on the artillery wharf, batteries of field artillery were planted in position to raze Cuba and Chacon streets. It is estimated that fully 12,000 were in the city, in addition to the regular garrison.

There was such extraordinary precaution, in view of the fact that the city was apparently tranquil. The usual parade of the volunteer police guard in the Prado was permitted, but a cordón of regulars kept the crowd at a distance, permitting no one to approach the volunteers or to cross the park.

An explanation offered for the concentration of troops far in excess of the apparent gravity of the situation, is that

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THE OUTLOOK FOR CHINA.



"NOW, ALL TOGETHER!"

"Slewing" has for centuries been a mode of punishment in China, the victim suffering a lingering death by being slowly carved into bits. From the present outbreak the great empire bids fair to undergo the operation itself, the executioners being the European powers, aided by Japan. Already Germany, France, Russia and Japan have encroached on Chinese territory, while Great Britain threatens to have her share. Italy doubtless will come in for a slice if the work of division now threatened is carried out. The great giant of the Orient bids fair to meet Africa's fate.

FINN FLAWS IN SYSTEM.

Senators Believe Changes Are Needed in the Postoffice Department.

During the investigation of the civil service by the Senate committee, Chief Clerk Bailey of the chief examiner's office, civil service commission, advised a general reclassification of the Government offices. The present grouping, he declared, was accidental, based on salaries, while he believed should be based on the kind of work done.

The debate over the letter carriers service continued at some length. Hour strongly appealing for additional appropriation to prevent a reduction in deliveries. Allison, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, expressed the opinion that there was a defect in the administration of the free delivery system, that the appropriation was either not equally divided between cities or that the Postmaster General's estimates to Congress were too small.

Wolfcott said that he desired to call the Senate's attention to the real basis of the trouble with the financial affairs of the Postoffice Department. "It is well understood," said he, "that second class mail in this country absorbs 65 per cent of the expenses of the Postoffice Department and supplies only about 3 per cent of the revenues. This is the serious point of this discussion and if Congress should enact into law a measure relating to second class mail matter which can be laid before Congress a recurrence of the present difficulty will be obviated." Wolfcott then called attention to the opposition of the publishers of New England to the enactment of the bill restricting second class matter.

Allen of Nebraska thought the great point involved in the discussion of the postoffice finances was the charge that there was an annual leakage of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on account of underweighting mail matter.

CHIEF OF GOTHAM POLICE.

John McCullagh Is at the Head of the Force in the Big Metropolis.

The police commissioners of New York have appointed Acting Chief John McCullagh chief of police of the big metropolis. McCullagh is a solid citizen of comfortable fortune, who has been upon the force since 1870. In 1872 he was

made sergeant. He was advanced to sergeant in 1876 and to captain in 1888.

McCullagh became a conspicuous member of the department as captain of the sixth precinct, where he fought the evils of Chinatown and the remnants of the notorious Whyo gang.

NO MORE NEW STATES.

New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona Must Wait Awhile.

The House Committee on Territories has been considering the Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico statehood bills for several days and will probably be ready to make a report next Friday.

These territories have sent strong delegations to Washington to plead for statehood, but it is more than likely that the urging will be in vain, for the committee seems disposed to make adverse reports on all three bills. It is felt in Congress that a mistake was made in admitting two or three Western territories into the sisterhood of States, and that a further mistake might be committed by taking either New Mexico, Oklahoma, or Arizona at this time. Nevada, with a voting population of less than ten thousand, is perpetually an example ever in view to deter Congress from being too hasty in matters of this kind.

DENVER'S WAR IS ENDED.

Big Stores Abandon Their Fight Against the Newspapers.

After a fight lasting nine days, the advertising department stores of Denver which attempted to dictate rates to the local daily papers, made an unconditional surrender. The lesson of the last ten days is a clear demonstration of the value of advertising, for during that time the big stores were empty, and clerks were employed to scrub floors and windows in vain effort to find work to keep them going during business hours. A number of small concerns that took advantage of the boycott to begin advertising found immediate results, one house having to call for the police to keep back the crowd, while the large places were practically empty.

It appeared from the facts stated that Mr. Rusk, a resident of Philadelphia, committed suicide less than a year after increasing his insurance to the extent of \$200,000, making an aggregate insurance of \$500,000 upon his life. Of the \$200,

LODGE'S BILL PASSED.

Great Interest Taken in the Immigration Measure.

The features of Monday's proceedings in the United States Senate were the speech delivered by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the bimetallic commission, upon the negotiations with European countries relative to international bimetallism and the passage of the Lodge bill restricting immigration into the United States. The galleries were crowded at an early hour. Unexpectedly Senator Hanna appeared at the opening of the session. Mr. Foraker, the senior Senator from Ohio, presented Mr. Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term. He escorted his colleague to the desk, where Vice-President Hobart administered the oath.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Wolcott began his address. He was in fine voice and commanded the earnest attention of his auditors. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Wolcott was instantly surrounded by his Republican colleagues, desirous of tendering to him congratulations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's speech the immigration bill was taken up and discussed until 3 o'clock, the hour at which, by previous agreement, it had been arranged to vote finally upon the amendments and the bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin providing that the ability on the part of the immigrant either to read or to write should be accepted as a sufficient test of his literacy was adopted. Another amendment by Mr. Spooner providing that the members of the family accompanying the immigrant rejected under the conditions of the bill should be returned to the country whence they came by the steamship companies was also adopted. Other efforts were made to amend the measure, but failed. The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 28.

The bill as passed provides that all immigrants physically capable and over 16 years of age shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not able to read or write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of an qualified immigrant under 21 years of age and capable of supporting such a parent or grandparent may accompany the immigrant, or the parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family; and a wife or minor child not able to read or write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified. This act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from the island of Cuba during the continuance of present disorders there, who have adopted the new scale of the first of the year about 5,000 hands.

The reduction Monday affected the cotton mills of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the mills of New Bedford, Lowell and a large number of smaller centers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In New Bedford alone \$22,000,000 capital is rendered idle by the strike.

ANOTHER HUSTLING HANNA.

This One Will Try to Induce Congress to Make Currency Reforms.

In the effort that is to be made this winter to bring about currency reform legislation in Congress, Hugh H. Hanna of Indianapolis will be a figure of prominence. It was he who organized the monetary convention held in Indianapolis immediately after the last presidential election, and which established the Mon-

GIVES SPAIN WARNING.

President Says American Charity Will Not Be Delayed.

Washington dispatch: The President now knows that Spanish authorities are hampering Consul General Lee in every possible way. They do not want Americans to succor the starving Cubans. But President McKinley has given assurance that all donations will reach Cubans. He has given that assurance without any communication with any representative of Spain.

President McKinley has, after careful consideration of the complaint that supplies sent from Philadelphia to Havana have not reached Consul General Lee, given out the statement that all donations to Cuba will be distributed by Gen. Lee. When this statement was given out by Judge Day no assurance of a change of policy in Havana had come from Gen. Lee or from Minister de Lome.

The assurance to the American people that their contributions would be distributed in Cuba was simply the assurance of the President of the United States, who is conscious of his right and power to see that it is made good. President McKinley has indulged in no threat against Spain. He has simply assured the American people that he will see that their contributions are distributed to the starving Cubans. Those who have watched developments believe that this will be by intervention with force.

SUICIDE BARS INSURANCE.

Supreme Justice Harlan, at Washington, Hands Down a Decision.

In the United States Supreme Court Monday Justice Harlan handed down an opinion in the case of A. Howard Ritter, executor of William M. Rusk, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, involving the question of whether the heirs of a man who commits suicide when in sound mind can recover on an insurance policy. The court held that

they could not.

It appeared from the facts stated that Mr. Rusk, a resident of Philadelphia, committed suicide less than a year after increasing his insurance to the extent of \$200,000, making an aggregate insurance of \$500,000 upon his life. Of the \$200,

WOLCOTT TALKS OF HIS WORK.

He Related to His Colleagues His Mission, Its Efforts and Failure.

In the Senate Monday Senator Wolcott took occasion to make his first statement as to the recent mission in Europe of the monetary commission, charged with the effort to bring about an agreement with the trans-Atlantic nations for the further use of silver in the money of the world.

Wolcott introduced his subject by saying he proposed to make a statement respecting certain phases of the work of the recent bimetallic commission of which he was a member.

He would speak unqualifiedly, not committing his associates to his opinion, and avoiding so far as possible everything which might give rise to controversy.

He said that all three members of the commission were bimetalists—a fact fully known to the President when he selected them.

Whatever measure of success or failure the commission met with it had been hampered by its lack of authority or sanction or administrative support.

The commission had been of one mind throughout.

It had been given full powers, and it had not been hampered in the exercise of them.

Our ambassadors had co-operated

with the commission under strict instructions from the home government.

And the President of the United States

extended to the mission his unswerving support in all efforts to bring about an international bimetallic agreement.

He said the commission went first to France, because of the large silver circulation there and the French premier's belief in bimetalism.

An agreement was reached with that country, and with the representatives of that country, the commission proceeded to London, where indications were very favorable.

The commission had no expectation that Great Britain would abandon the gold standard, but had reason to suppose it would open the mints of India to free coinage.

Carried enough, the cultivation of the serum does not injure the horse or the cow, and the animal can be used over and over again every year until it becomes aged, provided it is given plenty of those forms of fodder that supply and strengthen the blood.

A single horse or cow will produce 1,000 doses of serum a year, and if ordinary economy is practiced, this will reduce the cost of treatment to 10 or 15 cents per hog.

Hundreds of thousands of horses throughout the United States are now killed for their hides, may be used to save the hogs, and their value will be increased by the demand thus created for them.

The method of culturing the serum can take up the winter, and by co-operation their members can reduce the cost and extend the usefulness of the treatment.

Secretary Wilson estimates the annual loss from hog cholera in the United States from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

In 1892 there were 52,308,018 swine in the United States, valued at \$29,520,492.

That was high-water mark. Since then their number and value have been materially decreased by the cholera, and the figures for 1897 were 40,600,270 hogs, valued at \$16,272,770.

These hogs are worth an average of \$5.84 each.

Iowa is the largest hog state in the country, the census of 1897 showing 3,737,700 animals, valued at \$21,182,320.

Missouri comes next, then Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and other of the Southern States.

There was a decrease of 5.7 per cent in the number and 10.9 in the value per hog in the United States last year.

All these, however, did not believe affected the outcome.

He expressed the opinion that an international bimetallic agreement is hopeless for the present, especially while the nations of Europe are piling up gold.

With certain modifications, however, he believed such an agreement was still feasible. It might be necessary to change the ratio to, say, 20 to 1.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FIGHT A BIG BATTLE.

ONSLAUGHT ON THE INSURGENT CAPITAL AT ESPERANZA.

After Three Days' Hard Fighting, the Spaniards Are Repulsed—Severi Thousand Troops Engaged—Gen. Garcia Reported Killed—Report on Business.

Fierce Battle in Cuba.

News is spread in Havana of the most important battle fought in the Cuban war since Gen. Martinez Campos was routed in Perales by Gen. Maceo. The new government of the republic of Cuba moved from the mountains of Cubitas, in which it had its official residence for more than two years, to the town of Esperanza, seventeen leagues from the Spanish capital of Puerto Principe. From La Esperanza President Masso and his cabinet issued their orders to the army and the Cuban general, Lopez Recio Loynaz, commander of the escort forces of President Masso, established his headquarters there, constantly threatening the city of Puerto Principe. Two weeks ago Gen. Blanco ordered the Spanish commander of Puerto Principe, Gen. Jimenez Castellanos, to make an effort to dislodge the Cubans from La Esperanza and if possible to capture the Cuban Government. Castellanos received re-enforcements to that end and he promised to do his best. No news was received from him until it was reported in Havana that after a battle which lasted two whole days he met defeat, losing the majority of his staff and over 150 soldiers. He retreated to Puerto Principe and the Cubans followed him. The Spanish battalions of Vergara and Valladolid started to re-enforce him. Both battalions were operating in Pinar del Rio province, but Gen. Blanco ordered their colonels to embark immediately with them on the steamer Mortera for the East. The greatest apprehension is felt in the palace that Puerto Principe will fall into the hands of the insurgents at any moment. The fighting continued for three days. The rumor is current in Havana that Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader, was killed.

PREVIOUS RECORDS SURPASSED.

Bradstreet Sees Many Reasons for Encouragement in the Outlook.

Bradstreet's commercial report says: "A large measure of activity in business and industrial lines, with, in some instances, previous records surpassed and very general steadiness in prices of staples, is perhaps the most notable feature of the trade-situation this week. Quotations of cereals show the most aggressive strength, while those of some makes of pig iron betray rather more decided weakness than they did a week ago. Mild weather is frequently mentioned as an influence tending to check retail distribution of seasonable goods, chiefly because of the effect on country roads. Spring trade opens slowly, as usual at this time of the year, but confidence is still unperturbed. As already intimated, the immense current production of pig iron, amounting to fully 1,000,000 tons a month, has begun to exercise an influence upon the price of that staple, but decreases reported are still only fractional. The outlook in the steel and trade is reported as a fluttering one. Quite a shrinkage in cereal exports is indicated by reports this week. Total shipments of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada amounted to only 3,026,000 bushels, against 5,229,000 bushels last week. Indian corn exports also show heavy falling off, amounting to only 3,436,000 bushels this week, against 4,461,000 bushels last week."

Miners to Work Eight Hours.

Eight hours will constitute a day's work in all the bituminous coal fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia on and after June 1, 1898. This important provision was made at the joint convention of coal miners and mine owners. The action affects the welfare of 400,000 organized coal miners, the reduced hours of labor giving opportunity for work to 8,000 more men, estimated on reduced output of 1896 and 1897, and to a much greater number, with the anticipated output in 1898. A resolution favoring an advance in pay of ten cents a ton to miners in the competitive districts of the five States after June 10, 1898, failed to carry.

Pennsylvania Statehouse Falls.

With a deafening crash a portion of the east wing of the old state-house in Philadelphia, Pa., fell. No harm was done to the historic building, as the arches which collapsed were not connected with it, a section of the wing next to the east wall of Independence hall having been torn out under the restoration plans now being carried out. The accident was due to the collapsed state of the building.

Will Pay Tate's Life Policy.

Richard Tate, the ascending State Treasurer of Kentucky, who has not been heard of for many years, is legally dead. At least the Connecticut Life Insurance Company admits him dead and will pay a policy. Tate is thought to be in Japan.

Sun Is in Total Eclipse.

The eclipse of the sun was witnessed at all the stations in India under favorable conditions. The weather was perfect and the results were most valuable. The totality of Buxar lasted one and one-half minutes.

Killed in a Collision.

Two men were killed by the collision of two trains on the Atlantic Coast Line, Atlanta, eighty miles west of Charleston, S. C. Several persons were injured.

Dr. Talmage Marries Again.

Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was married in Pittsburgh to Mrs. Eleanor M. Collier, widow of the late Col. Collier. The ceremony was performed at Mrs. McCutcheon's residence by Rev. W. J. Robinson of the United Presbyterian Church.

Shipyard Strike at Cleveland.

Five hundred men are out in the Globe Iron Works Company shipyards at Cleveland, O. The trouble is directly attributable to a refusal on the part of the union employees to work with non-union men.

Chicago Men Given a Verdict.

A pure food and drug congress, in which all bodies interested are invited to send delegations, will be held March 20 in Washington to urge Congress to pass a pure food and anti-adulteration bill.

Game Played Poker.

As a result of an investigation at the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, Pa., three students have been expelled and seven others suspended for ministerial conduct.

Want New Mexico's Wealth.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has been largely interested in the gold fields of South Santa Fe County, New Mexico,

DRY DOCK A SHAM.

Government Determined to Locate the Flame for Faulty Construction.

The scandal in the construction of the large timber dry dock at the navy yard, officially known as No. 3, continues to grow, and from present appearances there promises to be a lively and interesting time when the engineers are brought before the court to answer the many questions which are now being propounded. As the work of making the repairs continues, the weakness and faulty construction of the big structure is met with everywhere, and it is doubtful if it can be made serviceable again. The blame for the faulty construction will not alone rest with the engineers. Both the contracting firms—John Gillis, who started the dock, and T. and A. Walsh, who completed it—will be brought before the court. Civil Engineer Menon, who represented the Government, is on his way home from Nicaragua, having been ordered by the Navy Department to return. The other engineers who will be brought before the court are U. S. G. White, Franklin C. Prindle and Lieut. R. E. Peary of Arctic fame. All are inspectors of the work and it is to determine where the responsibility is to be placed that they will be called before the court.

MAN SWEATS BLOOD.

Peculiar Disease Attacks George M. Smith of New Jersey.

George M. Smith of Phillipsburg, N. J., sweats blood and many of his neighbors regard him as the instrument of divine manifestations. The first symptom is a flushed appearance of the face similar to the congestion produced by a severe cold. At this stage of the malady he complains of ebullition strength and soreness in the muscles all over his body. Next the bleeding begins. The first parts attacked are the mucous surfaces. The blood issues from the nose, ears, gums, tongue and throat. If the attack is allowed to progress the sweating extends until over the patient's body and blood oozes from the pores of his skin in spots varying in size from a pin point to a silver dollar. The doctors say the sweating is known as purpura hemorrhagia and is not a disease, but a symptom of diseased conditions producing delusion and various blood changes.

ROBBERY AT BEAVER DAM.

Five Men Bind an Entire Household and Steal \$30.

Five masked robbers broke into the house of Mrs. Anna Gratz, a widow, at Beaver Dam, O. The woman, her two daughters, three sons, aged from 10 to 18 years, and Adolph Follett and John Pausenbush, farm hands, were bound hand and foot with ropes. Then the robbers asked where a safe containing a large sum of money was kept. All they secured was about \$30 in money, two gold watches and some other jewelry. While the victims were bound the thieves went into the kitchen, cooked breakfast, ate heartily and took their departure about 4 o'clock a. m., leaving their victims still bound. About an hour later one of them succeeded in getting free and gave the alarm.

Powers Would Keep Out.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "This Government has received assurances through diplomatic channels from the leading powers of Europe that no objection will be raised to the independence of the Cuban war. The position of the powers, as expressed diplomatically, varies from declarations of absolute neutrality, as between the United States and Spain, to the opinion that the time has come for the United States to step in and end the struggle upon some basis. The latter is notably the position of Great Britain. This Government understands that it is the decided conviction of Great Britain—that further continuance of the struggle on the island is useless; that Spain is unable to suppress the insurrection, and that the United States should at an early date assume an aggressive position to enforce peace upon some terms. Great Britain stands foremost among the powers in the desire for speedy action by the United States. Even Austria, the home country of the queen-regent of Spain, is said to have conveyed the information that its position will be that intervention by the United States will be most of its business. From the advice received it seems certain that in case of intervention by the United States Spain will not receive aid from a single European power. The belief seems to be widespread that Spain cannot suppress the insurrection."

Raced from Honolulu.

Six sailing vessels which started from Honolulu sixteen days ago have all arrived in San Francisco within a few hours of each other. The trip across the Pacific became a race after the first day out, and the contest was made exciting by the fact that the vessels were in sight of each other most of the way. Old shipmusters say that the performance of the six vessels is without precedent, and may be reckoned as one of the things that occur once in a thousand years.

Will Defy Federal Courts.

Judge Wat Starr is out with a sensational manifesto at Chelsea, I. T., in which he declares he will resist the Federal courts and their right to suspend the Cherokee courts until he is arrested. He further says the Cherokee delegation will help him out and defend him \$20,000 worth. Starr is a Cherokee and judge of the Circuit Court. He is the only tribal officer in the territory to make such a declaration, all the rest having submitted gracefully.

Colorado Miners Strike.

The Lafayette Miners' Union has called out all the miners employed in the Lafayette district, Colorado. It was decided by the members of the union that they would not go to work until the old schedule of wages was restored, namely, 45 cents per ton after machines in rooms and 50 cents per ton in pillars. The United Miners there, anticipating a strike, have closed down. The Gladstone mine has also closed down. About 300 men have already out.

Section of Floor Gave Way.

A section of floor at the Cudahy packing plant in Omaha fell, carrying down several workmen. J. Newark was killed; Chris Montague sustained a broken jaw and other bad bruises, and Mike O'Day received a bad scalp wound. The wall supporting the floor had been weakened by repairs in progress.

Tragedy at Buffalo, N. Y.

Murray S. Bundy shot and killed Matie Van Sickle at Buffalo, N. Y., and then shot himself under the left ear. He will die. Bundy is a milkman, who bought a city route and moved in from the town of Angola. He had a family.

Pure Food Congress.

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Want New Mexico's Wealth.

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and he proposes to construct a plant fashioned after the style of his remarkable mechanical device for extracting iron from the gravel beds of New Jersey, which shall just as readily save the gold in New Mexico. This is the announcement that comes by private letter from New York. The wizard has been engaged at his laboratory for the past year in making experiments with the low-grade gold ores which abound in unlimited quantities in South Santa Fe County, and he has been so far successful that he has become one of the strong syndicates of New York and London capitalists who have leased the Ortiz mine grants for a period of two years, with the expectation of getting it up to an output of \$1,500,000. The tract of land conveyed thereby to Edison and his associates consists of 44,000 acres, every acre of which is rich in either placer or lode gold. Indeed, it is said the Ortiz mine grants for a period of 100 years will be the most productive region on American soil, and in its midst, near the town of Dolores, the Ortiz capital is to day successfully operating the oldest gold mine in America, the famous Ortiz mine. In that vicinity, and for miles around in any direction, placer gold may be washed from the dust shoveled from the public highway. The gulches and ravines expose great porphyry dikes hundreds of feet in width, which carry gold values of from \$2 to \$5 per ton.

CLEAR UP A MYSTERY.

Two Men Confess to Aiding in a Murder in 1896.

Sheriff William Granger of Pueblo, Colo., has secured from Gov. Leedy requisition papers for James Turner, held at Oswawatouie, Kan., under charge of complicity in a murder in Pueblo in March, 1896. "This murder has remained a mystery until a short time ago," said Mr. Granger. "By chance we found two men who confessed to having aided in the murder of W. J. Barnard at Pueblo in March, 1896. The body was found in the street half a block from the murderer's man's home. He was sandbagged and robbed. Most persistent efforts

to apprehend the guilty parties failed until we captured the two men who confessed."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

\$600,000 Worth of Property at East Grand Forks, Minn., Burned.

A large portion of the business district of East Grand Forks, Minn., was wiped out by fire, entailing a loss of over \$600,000. The blaze was discovered in G. W. Hines' saloon, and before the fire department could do effective work the flames had crept under the approach of the Devers Avenue bridge, attacked Russell & Doll's saloon, Rogers' cafe, the Great Northern grain elevator, Dan Sullivan's, William Dobmier's and Kelley's saloons, and all these buildings were destroyed. A sudden change in the wind saved the entire business district from ruin. This is the second time within a year that this district has been cleaned out by fire.

Insurance Company's Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Lansing officers were elected as follows: President, Charles F. Hammond; secretary, Charles E. Garner; treasurer, J. Edward Roe. Directors—H. R. Pettengill, W. S. Holmes and George W. Watrous. All received \$800 in money, two gold watches and some other jewelry.

Three Miners Injured.

An accident happened in the Bay City mine at Bay City by which three miners were badly hurt. Five men were working in one of the entries, when a large piece of the slate roof fell. Three of the men were caught. One had an arm broken, another a shoulder dislocated and the third had his head cut.

Insurance Company's Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Lansing officers were elected as follows: President, Charles F. Hammond; secretary, Charles E. Garner; treasurer, J. Edward Roe. Directors—H. R. Pettengill, W. S. Holmes and George W. Watrous. All received \$800 in money, two gold watches and some other jewelry.

Two Firms Burned Out.

The four-story brick building at Grand Forks owned by William Reid of Detroit burned. The two lower floors were occupied by Reid's stock of glass and paint. The loss on the building is \$15,000; on the stock, \$25,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The two upper floors were occupied by the Ideal Clothing Company, whose loss is \$15,000 insured.

His Aim Was Sure.

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DEAD LINE IS PASSED.

DECEMBER REVENUES EXCEED GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Imports Beginning to Return Normal Proportions and the Dingley Tariff Is Vindicated, Both as to Protection and Customs Receipts.

Deficit Shooters Are Dumb. In the matter of the complete vindication of the Dingley law as furnished by the record of revenues collected during the month of December, 1897, the American Economist claims an especial right to say: "We told you so!" Strenuously, in season and out of season, the Economist has insisted that with the return of anything like normal conditions as to imports the law would yield ample revenue. In fact, the explicit prediction has been made in these columns that with the month of December the dead line of comparison between the Wilson and the Dingley laws would be passed.

The dead line was passed in December, the revenue for that month being more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the revenue for December of the previous year. The revenue receipts for the first five months of the Dingley law, and

dition of prosperity which prevailed up to 1893, when the advent to national power of the party of free trade was followed by the most prolonged and severe industrial and financial depression ever known in the history of the United States.

The Holiday Barometer.

A holiday trade unprecedented in variety and volume is reported from every part of the United States. Hardly without exception the retail merchants of the cities, towns and villages tell of a trade that surpasses that of the holiday period of 1896 by 15 to 30 per cent, and all are agreed in saying that the percentage of cash sales to the total was never before so large.

There is no more reliable trade barometer than this. This year the mercury of holiday shopping has risen high in the tube, and there is no mistaking its indications. Not only are times easier, but money is more plentiful and more generally apportioned in the pockets of the masses than at any time in the past four years of free trade stringency. Increasing bank clearances show that this is the case. Money is not being hoarded in nervous dread and anticipation of hard times ahead, but is being freely spent by all sorts and conditions of men.

The purchasing power of wage earners has greatly increased since protec-

HOSPITAL ANNEX, CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR PRINTERS.



The hospital annex to the Childs-Drexel home for decrepit union printers at Colorado Springs, Colo., is now about completed. On the first floor are several bedrooms, a dining room and a drug room. On the second floor are the wards, a room for nurses and a serving room. The building is surrounded on the east and west by balconies, so that the sick can sit out all day in the sunshine. Part of the balconies will be enclosed in glass. The erection of the hospital annex was decided upon at the biennial meeting of the International Typographical Union held in the fall of 1896. The necessary money was voted by the union.

REFORM IN BABY CLOTHES.

Apparel Fashioned on Lines of Clothes for Grown Up Reformers.

The new baby is not outdone by the new woman nowadays when it comes to clothes. The little lady has her apparel faithfully fashioned after the gowns of the grown-up followers of dress reform. From the so-called "booties" on her pink toes to the hood-shawl for her little bald head, the miniature mistress of the nursery is strictly in style, from the Jeunesse Miller standpoint.

The idea of dress reform for the baby sprung into popularity but a short time ago. Previous to that time an ambitious man with an M. D. to his name had patterned several pieces of stockade apparel without beauty, which proud mammas promptly refused to put on their little ones. Subsequently members of the fair sex succeeded in developing numerous improvements for the baby along less exaggerated dress reform lines.

The chief advantage of these vestment innovations for the infant over the old-fashioned modes is the banishment of that tiny thing which has been the cause of countless walls in the nursery—the point of a pin. The cure for this crying-need of the baby was also accompanied by other improvements in its attire, to the giving it precisely what women seek to find in their dress reform gowns. That desideratum is greater freedom of the body and more comfort in their clothes, as well as to reduce to a minimum the necessary pieces of apparel.

One of the more useful additions to the common-sense dress reform for the baby are the "booties," which came out but a few months ago. They are hand-knit foot coverings that come to the knee, where they are fastened with a tiny ribbon. "Boofies" make unnecessary the rather awkward-looking pinning blanket. They are dainty little things, with delicate borders of pale pink or light blue.

The tiny shirt with a bit of ribbon

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1898.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The exports of the United States last year were 50 per cent larger than those of France. France is a thrifty country, but no match for Uncle Sam's domain.

Hoke Smith announces in his Atlanta Journal: "It is a reign of Lilliputs in Washington." Hoke has long had the idea that Washington lost its leading statesman, with brains, when he left Washington.

Pingree has been trying to run the Republican party in Michigan. The Republicans of Michigan are about to serve notice on Pingree that they propose to run the party themselves. —Inter Ocean.

Rhode Island has made a complete list of all the names drawing pensions for veteran service and reports "every man on the list honorably entitled to be there." Will that stop the copperhead bowl in Rhode Island? Oh, no! —Inter Ocean.

The rank and file of the Republican party in this State have a right to demand of the next Republican state convention, that they be given the privilege, if they so desire, of voting for a Republican for Governor. —Holland News.

The loss in wages per annum from the strike of the cotton mills in New England is \$3,750,000. As it is spreading, the amount looks up, and represents a large diminution of the comforts of life. Strikes come high, but it seems that we must have them. —Inter Ocean.

Colorado is in a condition of well founded jubilation over the fact that she is at length the first gold-producing state in the country. Last year she produced \$21,147,046 to California's \$19,000,000. Her production of other metals was also quite large. Silver, \$12,142,42; lead, \$2,952,813; copper, \$1,181,725.

The Maryland legislature on Tuesday elected Judge McComas, Republican, to succeed Gorman as U. S. Senator, by a majority of 15. The Republicans of Maryland have made a good selection, as he is a staunch Republican, without any of the weaknesses that afflict several of the Senators from the Western states.

How would it do for the city and state to publish the names of all the unfortunate in the poor-houses and infirmaries and soldier's homes? It may be there are people there who ought to be kicked out. Here is a big field for yellow newspapers now railing at, maligning, and vilifying veteran soldiers. —Inter Ocean.

The disappearance of the deficit will be a hard blow to the foolish papers, Popocratic and gold Democratic principally the former, which have been howling that the Dingley law is as bad as the Wilson act as a revenue producer, and which have been predicting that a bond sale would soon have to be resorted to. —Globe Democrat.

One of the principal speakers at the state convention of the Silver Republicans in Kansas expressed the conviction that no party ought to exist for more than twenty years, and added the hope that the Silverites would not be led to forsake the cause by the present wave of prosperity. A party that is afraid of the prosperity of the people is not likely to live twenty years, and ought not to live twenty minutes. —Globe-Dem.

When the people get through with the Republican traitors in Ohio the crowd will all wish they had died when they were innocent boys. There has seldom been a case in the history of politics where betrayal has been so bare-faced and bold. That such lack-of-all-honor should come from the President's own state, and at the outset of his administration, disgusts and humiliates Republicans everywhere. —Inter Ocean.

Gov. Pingree is in Chicago. He told a reporter that he would not be a candidate for governor next fall unless the people wanted him. Here's what one of the people says on that subject: G. F. Noble, of Midway, off of Oscoda county, and chairman of the Republican county committee: "We have not any use for Pingree in Oscoda county. I've attended every state convention for sixteen years, but if Pingree is to be re-nominated by acclamation, as some of these fellows say he will be, I won't go near the convention, and our county will not send a delegation." —Det. Journal.

Auditor General Dix has made a record during the past year which entitles him to the praise of every citizen of this commonwealth. In 12 months he has placed a surplus in a depleted treasury, and saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars in interests. The office of Auditor General was never occupied by a more competent man than Roscoe D. Dix. Mr. Dix has earned an unanimous re-nomination, and he will doubtless receive it at the next state convention. —Bay City Tribune.

It is confidently predicted in London that the price of silver will decline still further within a short time. Silver is worth about 67 cents per ounce, making the silver in a dollar worth less than 44 cents. Flurries in the price of silver have comparatively little effect in this country, or in any country doing business on a gold basis, but are a serious matter to silver countries like Mexico and China. The last drop in silver almost brought about a panic in Mexico. It has been suggested that Mr. Bryan stay down in Mexico until the next stamp. He will then have an opportunity to make some interesting and profitable observations.

The people of the country have good cause for congratulation as they enter upon the new year. For the entire year past the country has been free from disturbance or alarm, confidence has been restored, heavy foreign indebtedness has been paid, the monetary question is no longer a matter of uncertainty, the great industries have been reaching out all over the world with unprecedented success, carrying our manufactures to all sections of the globe, and our home market has recovered some of its wretched capacity. According to the official reports more than half a million men who were idle last year, have been employed, and general advances in wages have affected thousands of others, thus bringing content and happiness to many homes and families all over the land.

During the last year of the operation of the McKinley tariff our imports of shoddy were, practically, nothing; 143,000 pounds were all that came in during the 12 months. But in the first year of the Wilson-Gorman-Wells tariff our imports of shoddy rose to 14,000,000 pounds, next year to 18,000,000, and for the year ending June 1st, 1897—the last of that miserable tariff—to 48,000,000 pounds. And while the rotten rags of Europe, disguised in the semblance of good cloth, were being dumped by ship loads on our shores, and sold as "all wool clothing," thousands of bales of pure wool were rotting along the railway routes of Montana, Texas and Wyoming, unmarketable at cost of freight from West to East. Moreover, 75 per cent of the woolen workers of this country were idle, because the products of pure wool could not compete with the cheap shoddy imported from England. The English pot boiled merrily, and the shoddy that David had liked unto death, was cooked in it, for American consumption. —Inter Ocean.

The disappearance of the deficit will be a hard blow to the foolish papers, Popocratic and gold Democratic principally the former, which have been howling that the Dingley law is as bad as the Wilson act as a revenue producer, and which have been predicting that a bond sale would soon have to be resorted to. —Globe Democrat.

The Ohio State Legislature settled two important questions. In joint assembly it elected Marcus A. Hanna Senator for the term which ends March 4th, 1895, and for the full term of six years, which ends March 4th, 1895. In view of the closeness of the parties in the Senate and the vital importance of the control of that body by the Republicans the country is to be congratulated on this result. —It continues in the Senate a strong, stalwart Republican, a man who is a politician in the best sense of the term, and at the same time one of the best equipped business men in the country; a man who has knowledge of affairs, is well informed as to the needs of the country, believes thoroughly in the policy, domestic and foreign, of the Republican party, and is resolute in standing by what he conceives to be the right. —Inter Ocean.

The gentlemen who lament over the supposition of New York to Boss Platt, and of Pennsylvania to Boss Quay, are singularly silent upon the woes of Michigan under the dominion of Boss Pingree. Place jobbing, contract letting, promise-making, and whip-cracking in the most orthodox manner of bosses are the undisguised methods of Pingree's rule. Yet, as we have remarked, the gentlemen who weep over Platt, and howl against Quay, are, to quote the late Mr. William Wordsworth, "all silent and all damned" in the presence of Boss Pingree. —Inter Ocean.

Center Plains Correspondence.

EDITOR AVALANCHE.

Dear Sir.—It has been some time since I have written to your valuable paper, so I proceed to inform your readers, that Center Plains people are still alive and up and doing, and also that we live at home and enjoy our profits from our summer's toil. The farmers of Crawford County can soon begin to see where they stand. In less than a year there have settled in this vicinity about 40 families from the state of Ohio. They came with but little, but most of them brought good teams and farming tools. They appear to be men that know what hard work is. Some of them got here early enough to raise a little for this winter, and they are well pleased with what they have done so far. Those that came this winter are busy building. Some are putting up frame and some log buildings. They all seem to think that the farmers of Northern Michigan ought not to complain, and say if you can't live here, where you have all you can raise, don't think of going on rented land, where you only get half. I claim we can raise just as much as they do down in Ohio. In the first place what do they raise? It's corn, nothing but corn. We can raise everything a family wants to eat, but a few groceries, and as for vegetables we can beat the world. The new comers say they can't eat enough of them, and want to know if this appetite always lasts. That is hard question to answer. I have heard some say that have been here for over twenty years that they are still just as hungry. It is to be hoped that they will continue to eat, so as to avoid funerals, for they are expensive and all in a bunch, while eating comes three times a day.

Quite a number of our people are drawing logs to the saw mill in Beaver Creek township.

Township treasurer H. T. Shafer, reports taxes coming in slowly.

Wm. Smith is cutting wood and clearing land on his homestead, on section 27. He built a good log house which he feels proud of.

Frank Barber says it keeps him busy to do the chores, and keep the fire going.

A. J. Stilwell is drawing logs to the saw mill. He intends to build a house.

Frank Shafer and Casper Streitmatter are working in camp for Oscar Rodden, in Roscommon county. He is cutting the pine on his home- stead.

There is a homesteader building on section 28, another on section 20, one house just completed on section 32, and another one will soon show up on section 33. It is rather up hill work to build in the winter, but us old settlers are glad to see them come, and we are willing to give them a lift.

There is one thing I am sorry to say, that we have got some men in our township who never think of anyone but themselves, and these same ones, before they got a start, were awful thankful for a lift. We have got four or five that are always ready and willing, and one especially, and that is John Love. He will drop everything to help a neighbor, and he seems to know how to take right hold of everything. John has lots of friends wherever he goes.

We expect some more settlers about the first of next month. One man bought 160 acres on section 33, another one talks of buying on section 33, and another one moves on section 29 the first of March. Let them come, we await them.

ANON.

The Ohio State Legislature settled

the official figures show the exports of this country for November as over \$82,000,000, or an increase of more than \$5,000,000 over October. This is an unpleasant fact for the Democratic editors who have been gloating over the fact that the exports for October, 1897, were a few hundred thousand dollars less than those of October, 1896, and were attributing the decrease to the Dingley law. When it is seen however, that the November exports for 1896 were over \$6,000,000 less than this year, November 1895 \$22,000,000 less and those of November 1894 \$24,000,000, the absolute absurdity of the Democratic position is evident.

The gentlemen who lament over the supposition of New York to Boss Platt, and of Pennsylvania to Boss Quay, are singularly silent upon the woes of Michigan under the dominion of Boss Pingree. Place jobbing, contract letting, promise-making, and whip-cracking in the most orthodox manner of bosses are the undisguised methods of Pingree's rule. Yet, as we have remarked, the gentlemen who weep over Platt, and howl against Quay, are, to quote the late Mr. William Wordsworth, "all silent and all damned" in the presence of Boss Pingree. —Inter Ocean.

Great Inventory Sale.

Before taking stock we offer the following reductions in our entire line:

Dry Goods.	Clothing.
36 in. unbleached cotton, former price 6 and 8c, -	Men's Clay Worsted Suits, \$5.68 (worth \$10.00.)
Very heavy Cotton, for price 8 to 10c, -	Men's Black Cheviot Suits, 4.25 (worth \$9.00.)
Heavy bleached Cotton, regular price 8c, for -	Men's Corduroy Pants, sold everywhere for \$2.00, 1.29
Best Bleached Cotton, -	Men's plaid all wool Pants, former price \$1.50, 98c
White Outling Flannel, worth 5c, only -	Men's fine \$2.50 Pants, very heavy, reduced to 1.49
36 in. Percales, worth 12c, -	Men's Camel hair Shirts and Drawers, per suit, - 90c
Best Indigo Blue Prints, -	Better quality camel hair suits 1.23
Best Light Prints made, -	Boys' Knee Pants, upw. from 15c
Plaid Dress Goods, yard wide, worth 12c, -	Boys all wool Knee Pts. Suits 87c
Apron Gingham, reduced from 5c to -	Men's Overalls, 35c
Apron Gingham, reduced from 8c to -	Shoes! Shoes!
Dress Gingham, per yard, 3 to 8c	Ladies' oil grain Shoes, former price \$1.50, for 85c
Heavy Bed Tickling, per yard, 5c	Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, 90c, and 1.25, they all go for 70c
Heavy Quilts, full size, -	Ladies' Shoes, former price 87.75, only 1.15
Best Quilt made, only -	Ladies' \$4.00 and \$3.00 Shoes also reduced in price.
Gray or white Blankets, pair, -	Children's \$1.25 and \$1.50 oil grained shoes reduced to 85c
Ladies' Outing Flannel Wrappers, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, -	Men's Fine Dress Shoes, Cong. or lace, former price \$1.75, 1.15
Ladies' Skirt Patterns, all wool reduced to -	Ladies' best Cashmere Hose, former price \$2.00, only 1.29
Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Drawers, per piece -	Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price \$3.00, for 2.00
Ladies' all wool Vests and Pants, per suit -	Men's Fine Kangaroo Shoes, former price \$4.00, 2.90
Child's fleece lined combination suits, -	Window Shades, 8c
	Ladies' Lace Edge Hdk's, 5c
	Boys Mitts, 10c
	Mufflers, 25c

A special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our 5 and 10 counters and Tinware. It will save you \$\$. —

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE.

R. JOSEPH, Grayling, Mich.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS
& FEED,

AT
OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,
Grayling, Michigan.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN \$1	
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST	
It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness.	
THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE	
It is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.	
The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents.....	
THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.	
\$1.00-PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR-\$1.00	
THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND.	
Price of Daily by mail.....\$4.00 per year Price of Sunday by mail.....\$2.00 per year Daily and Sunday by mail.....\$6.00 per year	

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford.

ERNEST N. SALLING, ERNEST HANSON, and NELSON SHARPE, co-partners,

George L. Alexander and Mary L. McElroy, Complainants, vs.

JOHN STALEY and CHAUNTRY C. TRENCH, Defendants.

34th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, in CHANCERY, Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at Grayling, on the 14th day of January, 1898.

In this cause it appearing from the affidavit of O. Palmer, on file, that Chauntry C. Trench, one of the above named defendants, is not a citizen of this state, and that he is a non-resident, and that the residence of John Staley, the other defendant named, is unknown, that he is absent from the state without said state, and that the appearance of the said John Staley and Chauntry C. Trench is entered here within the time limited by this order, and in case of their appearance, that they will answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof served on the complainants so far as may be necessary, and that they will be liable for a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof, said bill be taken an account of said defendants, and it is further ordered that the appearance of the said John Staley causes a notice of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper, and published and circulated in said county, and that the same be published for a week in succession, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants, at least one week before the time above described for their appearance.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge, 34th Judicial Circuit.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Dell Smith, of Manistee switch, was in town, Monday.

TO RENT—Four room cottage in good condition. Enquire at this office.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Miss Eva Stark enjoyed visit last week from her friend, Miss Gertrude Varguson, of Otter Lake.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

J. Allen, Receiver of the Land Office, enjoyed (?) last Friday in bed, the result of a bad cold.

Pure Maple Syrup for your Pancakes, at Claggett's.

Justice McElroy issued a warrant for the arrest of Robert Dyer, for assault and battery, yesterday.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

W. O. Braden went down to Durand, last week, for a visit with Fred Northway.

Claggett's Golden Sunrise Tea can't be beat. Only 25 cents. Try it.

J. F. Wilcox is now Janitor of the Opera House. Mr. Trumley had so much other work, he resigned.

Fifteen bars of Lion Soap for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

A lady assisted at a surgical operation a few days since, and exhibited as much nerve as either surgeon.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

E. Wyckoff, of Traverse City, is in the village, visiting his daughter, Mrs. S. C. Briggs.—Ros. News.

S. Claggett offers \$5,000 reward for any impurities found in his Buckwheat Flour. Try it.

Last Saturday night's express with two engines was about twelve hours making the run here from Bay City.

JA-VO Blend is the name of Claggett's 25 cent Coffee. Best on earth for the money.

Mrs. Geo. Lankevin was called to Bay City, last week, by the serious illness of her brother.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Allen Failing, of Beaver Creek, got a bad wound of the foot from a rolling log last week, but is doing fine under the care of Dr. Inley.

Our stock of perfumes is made up of the choicest Foreign and American odors on the market.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

W. A. Masters and W. B. Covert took advantage of the big storm, last Thursday, and drove to Oscoda county, returning Friday.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co.'s stores and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

R. Hanson is having a furnace put under the Staley residence, and making other improvements for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Bauman.

No, we do not know everything, but there is lots that we do know, that we do not publish.—Roscom, News.

We noticed the genial countenance of J. K. Wright, of Grayling, on our streets, during the week.—Ros. News.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on next Thursday evening, the 3d, at the usual hour.

The Railroad Boys of the Mackinaw Division will give a Washington's Birthday Ball at the Opera House on the evening of February 22d.

Mr. Christierson was five hours on the road bringing in the mail eight miles, Tuesday, and his team nearly played out.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Claggett's new line of Canned Goods consists of Evergreen, Ruby, Lill of the Valley Sugar Corn, Ruby Succotash, Eureka and Favorite Peas, Tip Top, Roast Beef and Ruby Tomatoes. Try 'em.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold prayer meeting next Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present, and show their interest in the work. Topic: For Christ and the Church: What shall we do? A pleasing feature of the evening was the public drill given by officers and other members, and was very much enjoyed by the ladies of the order, also by a large number of invited friends outside of the order.

A. J. Love opened the ice on School Section Lake, last week, and is filling his houses with as clear an article as he can wish. His new ice plow is a "jim dandy."

Geo. Comer has been under the weather for the past week with a severe cold, and M. Simpson, from the store, was the chief disposer of sausage and beef steaks.

Fred Narrin, W. M. of Grayling Lodge, is representing that body in the Grand Lodge, at Grand Rapids, this week.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 31st, at the usual hour.

Rev. Seth Reed preached the sermon at the M. E. Church, last Friday evening. Services have been held in the church regularly since Friday 1st.

Senator Prescott, of Tawas, is looming up as a congressional candidate for this district. The genial senator would grace the once to the satisfaction of a large constituency.—Ros. News.

Everybody is growing interested in the proposed masquerade party at the Opera House, Feb. 22d, given by the M. C. R. R. employees. It promises a night of pleasure.

The personal property of the Grayling Exchange Bank, including safes, will be offered for sale at public auction, Wednesday, Feb. 2d, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the bank.

A letter from Wm. Edwards, who removed from Jack Pine to the state of Colorado, states that he has been sick ever since he went there, and that he will return to his old home the last of this month.—Ros. News.

John Failing, of Beaver Creek, has sold 140,000 feet of hemlock bill stuff to one party, and has it nearly ready for shipment at the Manistee switch. He is getting a fine stock of logs in the mill yard, from the settlers in the vicinity of the mill.

The storm of Tuesday, which passed north-east from Missouri, was an old timer, and will be long remembered throughout Michigan, south of the Saginaw valley. There was more snow and higher wind than during the blizzard of Saturday.

An evangelist, giving the not unusual name of Jones, has opened the vacant building formerly occupied by Ward's saloon, opposite the Sander-son House, and is holding meetings every evening. His work is entirely denominational and free, working only for the salvation of men.

At an adjourned session of the Circuit Court, in Chancery, last Monday, Marius Hanson, Receiver for Staley & Trenth, was discharged on his own petition, consented to by the complainants in suit, and on their petition Rasmus Hanson was appointed in his place. The intended removal of Marius Hanson to Toledo was the cause of the change.

Last Saturday afternoon the mercury in the barometer fell 1.1 inches in ten hours, and was followed on Sunday by one of the worst storms of snow and wind ever had in this vicinity. A foot of snow fell and drifted so that the roads were well-nigh impassable. Fortunately it was not cold, else there would have been suffering.

The Chicago & West Michigan R. R. has leased the Grand Rapids, Kalkaska & Southeastern R. R., which

is 33 miles in length, and situated in the lumber territory. The deal is probably the first step toward the building of an extension of the Chicago & West Michigan road to Grayling, and connecting with the Mich. Central, which will form a cross country railroad running east and west.—Det. Tribune.

Al. Emery, who recently moved to the south part of the state, surprised us yesterday by walking into our office. In reply to our query as to what brought him back, he said that there was nothing to do down where he lived, and he had come back, looking for work. He will put in cedar ties and telegraph poles, banking them on the Hauptman Branch. He has a six miles haul.—Ros. News.

The following is the list of the elected and appointed officers of Marvin Post, G. A. R.: Commander, W. S. Chalker; Senior Vice-Commander, A. H. Wisner; Junior Vice-Commander, A. L. Pond; Quartermaster, Wm. Woodburn; Surgeon, O. Chaplain; Chaplain, W. Mawhorter; Officer of the day, J. F. Wilcox; Officer of the Guard, T. K. Chitago; Adjutant, J. C. Hanson; Sergeant Major, C. W. Wight; Quartermaster Sergeant, R. P. Forbes.

The Troubles Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Colic King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

More Trench Correspondence.

The following letter is self explanatory, and will be of interest to our readers:

LEBONBURG, Fla., Jan. 28, 1898.

Mr. R. Hansou, Grayling, Mich.

Friend Hansou:—I arrived here yesterday morning, and spent the entire day with Mr. Trench in talking over the situation, and examining some of his orange groves.

I stopped on my way here at Bloomsburg, Pa., and there found that Trench has transferred all his mortgages and judgments, and apparently converted them into money. His \$20,000 loss, of which he wrote, proves to have been a freeze which occurred here just prior to his writing the letter, saying, that he could not pay the \$10,000.

The freeze did great damage, but not nearly so much as the freeze of '93. The orange trees look badly, but only a portion of them are killed down to the ground, and very many of them will lose only one year's growth. This last freeze, coming just as the trees were beginning to get into shape again after the '93 freeze, has paralyzed matters here, and orange groves are unsalable at almost any price, though the best men say, it is simply a matter of time, when they grow again, and be as good as ever, providing the frosts do not come again. They think this in all probability will not occur as there had not been any frost to do any damage for 30 years before the '93 freeze, and no change or cause can be pointed out to cause that freeze, or a repetition of it. It simply so happened.

This late freeze though not so serious as the '93 freeze, took the heart out of Trench, and he backed out of his cash offer; that is really all there is to his action. He has had no loss except the freeze since I saw him in Bloomsburg. He thinks if he pays out the \$10,000, as he agreed, that he will not have enough income to carry on his orange groves, until they begin to bear again, and that is the real reason, why he refuses to pay. He wants the creditors to take his property here at a valuation to be determined by appraisers, and give him release. Of course you and I know they will never do so, and that course is out of the question. Unless I can get him to pay or compromise the claims which I represent, there is only one thing to do, and that is to sue him, and make things so disagreeable that he will do something.

We can consolidate the claims, and sue in this state in one suit, so I think you had better secure the assignment of all claims, and get in shape to strike as heavy a blow as possible, if it becomes necessary. Please write me on the receipt of this, making such suggestions as occur to you.

Yours,
GEO. L. ALEXANDER.

Miss Mary McNevin had a felon on the index finger of her right hand, and the abscess refused to heal. Dr. Inley removed the diseased tissue, last week, and it is acting more kindly.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. Electric Bitters is a good alternative and tonic. Act directly on stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 50c per bottle.

Comrade Elias Wykoff, of Grand Traverse county, and an old resident of this, was in town the beginning of the week, on his way from the National Encampment, which was held in Buffalo, N. Y., last August. Since then he has been visiting with friends and relatives in New York. He is a pale old veteran, and always votes the way he shot, and is therefore a welcome visitor at this office.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Ceeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Crawford Hive No. 600, L. O. T. M., installed the following officers, January 21st:

Lady Com.—Mabel C. Patterson. Lieut. Com.—Martha Douglass. Record Keeper—Lizzie Bates.

Finance Keeper—Clarissa Taylor. Chaplain—Sarah Woodfield. Sergeant—Saloma Simpson.

Mistress at Arms—Eva Comer. Picket—Lizzie Rouse.

The Troubles Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Colic King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT!

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE!

TO BEGIN ON

MONDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1898,
and continue for a limited time.

We must have Money, and to get it will reduce our STOCK by selling GOODS at

COST.

Nothing reserved. Everything goes.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS,
CAPS, SHOES & CLOTHING.

TERMS. — CASH.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Issley.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

New Harness Shop.

C. O. McCULLOUGH has added a new line of Harness Goods to his Shoe Business, consisting of Robes, Collars, Whips, Blankets and everything kept in a first-class Harness Shop. Repairing done promptly and neatly.

Take Notice!

All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittances as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully,

Nov. 11, 1897. S. S. CLAGGETT.

E. N. Salling is suing Manistee to recover \$2000 taxes, paid in December under protest. Supervisors increased the valuation of his property.

Estray Notice.

There came into my enclosure Nov. 25th, 1897, one fourteen-months-old beifer, red and white, with four white feet, and white spot in forehead. Owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FRED HARRINGTON,

detd 16-7W, Grayling, Mich.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that rheumatism, influenza, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the past week. Consumption was at 125 places, diphtheria at 41, measles at 38, scarlet fever at 38, typhoid fever at 35, and whooping cough at 17.

The value of a striking title to an article or story is understood by no American periodical so well as THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL, writes a

New York correspondent. It has made its titles famous by their uniqueness. Its "Side Talks with Girls

CUTTING AN ICE CROP.

NOW THE FROZEN BLOCKS ARE HARVESTED.

Icehouses Are Great Barn-like Structures—How the Ice Is Cut, Rafted from the "Field" and Hoisted Into Its Cold Quarters.

A Winter Industry.

Common as ice is of one kind and another, not all the persons who use it in summer have seen it cut in winter. In a cold day the ice man gets rich, and nothing can be more to his liking than the chilly blasts of December. All about the great cities and trade distributing centers are located favorable spots for cutting ice, and a sight of a great storehouse with a capacity of 90,000 tons, average blocks of 220 pounds, the machinery, the large number of men employed to cut this immense harvest, interests and startles the person taking it for the first time.

Usually some small lake is selected as the harvesting spot, and here, as soon as a cold snap gives a steady surface to the ice, the superintendent of the ice houses takes all the men he can find for, and apportions them their tasks. The average with gangs about such fields as those contiguous to Chicago, is, say, 100 men, and they cut about 100,000 tons of ice in three weeks. First in the force are the scappers. These men have an appliance about the size of an ordinary express wagon box, it proceeds sideways, and tipped up in such manner as to carry the snow along with it. Its neither edge is provided with a steel plate, so that the ice is scraped perfectly clear of snow. The snow is banked up in great ridges, as nearly out of the way as possible. Then come the marksmen. A man with an eye for a line stretches a rope from one to two furlongs in length, and pushes a hand-marker along beside it, till there is a distinct line scratched across the surface of the ice. Then a man with a "prow" comes along, a boy leading his horse, and he follows the line scratched in the ice, sending the steel of his

they rise, catch the blocks and carry them up to the levels where they are wanted.

It takes a good deal of judgment to feed the chain properly. The blocks must come forward fast enough to keep the elevator in constant business. And it must not come so swiftly as to clog it. It must be two cakes wide all the time, and the cakes must be advanced singly at the last. When the links of the endless chain catch the cakes of ice and carry them up the incline, it drops them over a little ridge and they at once start down a slower slope to the doors of the icehouse. This latter incline, a very gentle declivity, is supplied with tracks on which the blocks can run smoothly. Half way down to the house there is a divide, and the two men at the place where the endless chain delivers the blocks, direct the course of the ice, as to the right or the left. Each is armed with a pike, with a beard to it like the beard of a boat-sock. And when a bad piece comes along—one broken or otherwise undesirable—the men snatch it from the track, if they have time, and shoot it over the ends of the scaffolding and down to the ground.

Along the extensive side of the houses are built platforms at different elevations, with doors opening upon them from the houses. The tracks on which the ice blocks travel are laid on these platforms, and at each of the doors a man is stationed with a short boat-hook or pike pole, which he uses in capturing a block here and there from the seething stream that hurries past him and turns in the door, where it shoots down another incline to the workmen who are placing the ice in position.

The speed of the ice-blocks as they approach the door is amazing. The force of one would be something like the blow of a cable car. The man at the door does not try to handle the cakes with anything like an arbitrary force. He whacks his pike beard into the block near a corner, and, yielding slightly, manages to turn it till the force of its own momentum swings it around, and it leaves the platform track, plunges through the door and descends like an avalanche to the levels below.

Sea Water.
On a bright, sunny day visitors are often puzzled at the numerous colors visible on the surface of the sea. There will, perhaps, be some four or five

never moved since a fatal night in the year 1864.

Miss Colerain was engaged to Reuben Morehead, a young Kentuckian who in April, 1864, wore the blue uniform.

Being in the vicinity of his sweetheart's house—Morehead strolled across the "debatable land" to visit her. It was a rainy night and while the lovers were together, a band of guerrillas, headed by the notorious Munday, came up and surrounded the house. At the first alarm Morehead opened the door of the clock case and squeezed in. But he left his hat and gloves in the room and these telltales were seen. The guerrillas hunted high and low. Finally one of them opened the clock door and Morehead was discovered. They shot him to death. Since then the clock has marked the hour of his murder.

"OLD PUT'S" BIRTHPLACE.

Bronze Tablet Affixed to the Historic House at Danvers, Mass.

To remember Israel Putnam a bronze tablet has been placed on a corner of the house in which he was born in Danvers, Mass., the dedication exercises having been held by General Putnam Chapter, D. A. R., under whose direction the tablet was put in place.

Owing to the season the outdoor exercises were, as brief as possible, but those held in the town hall of Danvers were most elaborate. The members of the local chapter of the D. A. R. were assisted by a number of prominent members of the order from other cities, among whom was Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York.

The inscription on the tablet is in large raised letters, the whole surrounded by a heavy border. It reads:

• • • • •
Here Was Born
GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM,
Jan. 7, 1718.
• • • • •
Erected by the
Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter,
Daughters of the American
Revolution,
1897.
• • • • •

General Putnam was born in Danvers, Jan. 7, 1718, in the house now standing, which has been enlarged several times, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. The original structure was erected in 1641, and it was in a chamber of this section that Putnam was born.

The first proprietor of the house was Thomas Putnam, grandfather of Gen. Israel Putnam. Thomas Putnam's second wife was Mary Veren, widow of Nathaniel Veren, a wealthy merchant of Salem. Their only child was Joseph, who inherited the homestead.

Joseph married Elizabeth Porter,

strikes of green, blue, yellow, black and so forth, making the water appear as though it were painted in color.

To the initiated these several stripes have their meaning. They are nearly all produced by the character of the ocean bed, and, as a rule, are only seen in close proximity to land.

If you see a deep blue or green patch, you may label it deep water, the blue usually being deeper than the green. A yellowish tint signifies a sandy bottom, and, if it is very pronounced, indicates a shoal or sandbar.

Black indicates rocks, although sea-weed or cloud shadows will sometimes produce a similar effect.

On the east coast it is no uncommon thing to see a patch of bright red, where the sun has reflected the color of the deep brown sand on the surface.

Where the bottom is muddy, the blue-gray is often seen.

Many people who can not claim intimacy with the sea imagine these colors are in the sea water itself, whereas its intrinsic tint is bluish-green.—Answers.

Bridges.

A primitive notion existed among the Romans and other races that a bridge was an offence and injury to the river god, as it saved people from being drowned while fording or swimming across, and robbed the deity of a certain number of victims which were his. For many centuries in Rome propitiatory offerings of human victims were made every year to the Tiber, men and women were drowned by being bound and flung from the wooden Sublacian bridge, which, till nearly the end of the Republican period, was the one and only bridge across the Tiber in Rome.

Raffing for Them.

So long ago as 1625 a sporting parson existed, and one who thought that religion could be made more popular by a little excitement; to this end he established a raffle for six Bibles each year. The clergyman who was so far eccentric, left in his will a sufficient sum of money for the yearly purchase of Testaments to be won by dice. Only a few days ago the ancient ceremony was carried through, and twelve children threw dice, six of whom ran the chance of winning a Bible. A vicar, a curate and two church wardens watched over the proceedings.

New Railroad Policy.

There was a collision on the Danish state railroad near Copenhagen some time ago in which forty persons were killed and seventy wounded. The railroad at once admitted that it was to blame, and instead of fighting claims for damages, has appointed a committee to settle with the claimants what will be fair compensation, so as to avoid having the claims brought into the courts.

Every woman knows some man who would be immensely rich instead of poor, if he had his wife's energy.

Plowshares as deeply into the ice as he can.

Turning about at the farther end, he comes back, cutting deeper, and a third time deeper still, till he has cut perhaps half way through the ice. While he is deepening his first incision another man follows with a marker, setting its guide in the initial groove, and marking a second groove twenty-two inches from the first.

The first ice is cut nearest the ice-houses. After that the men cut farther and farther away. But the distance is never so great that one man cannot drive 200 cakes of ice from the field to the houses. He cuts with little waste of time, take the greater raft—20 by 60 feet, and containing 1,200 blocks—down the canal to the houses. If the ice flow has been driven too deep the raft will break into smaller bodies by striking on the edges of the channel now and then. That adds to the labor of the men slightly. But the saw has done very little. Its only use has been to cut the field up into rafts of the required size, either 10 by 30 cakes or 20 by 60 cakes.

Arrived in the neighborhood of the houses, the men go aboard the raft with bars and by striking here and there the lines cut by the plows separate the raft into smaller sections, each two blocks wide. These rafts are sent forward again and as they come to the foot of the incline up which the blocks must travel to the house another man goes along and cuts the float into separate blocks, a slight blow of the long

raffing iron.

When the blocks are cut, the men

take such of the blocks as they can reach in time and drag them from the track and shoot them to this side or that of the great room. There men are awaiting the ice with poles and each block is placed in regular order till the great floor of the house is filled. Then another layer is placed on the first and a third on the second and so on, till the house is filled.

There is no sawdust between the layers, as there used to be, when ice was put up in the country. If the men stopped to make that provision they wouldn't get the crop in the warehouses till after the first of May. And every one knows that is no time to cut ice. All the provision made against meeting the stumblings and sawdust in the double walls of the building and the layers of hay that cover the whole.

The pay is all the way from \$1 to \$1.75 a day, depending on the class of work done. Most of the men in the houses and on the field, laborers, work for \$1 a day to \$1.25. In former years the wages were not so much of a temptation, but this winter there have been very few other means of income in the country, and then there are a good many men about the towns out of work and willing to get a bit of spending money from a little odd work. In the large ice fields the men live in a big boarding-house which stands a few hundred feet from the icehouse, a long

distance from the ice.

On the icehouse there are other men, sitting at the side of the runway down which the blocks are hurled. They take such of the blocks as they can reach in time and drag them from the track and shoot them to this side or that of the great room. There men are awaiting the ice with poles and each block is placed in regular order till the great floor of the house is filled. Then another layer is placed on the first and a third on the second and so on, till the house is filled.

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PROGRESS AND DECAY.

The topmost glacier heavenward climbs,
The fountain's dashing leav on high,
The dark blyar forest's leafy shade,
The lofty pines in lowly glade,
Rear upward to the sky.
All Nature higher longs to rise,
And so must I.
The winds are sweeping loud and free,
Afar, the changing icebergs freeze,
The mighty ocean's throbbing breast,
Beats loud, above her dead at rest,
And stormy rivers swell the seas,
But should not man be striving more
Than such as these?

The mightiest rock by lightning struck
Will shake, and quivering fragments fly.
The grandest trees will fall some day,
And human hopes, and loves, decay.
All in a fallen world must die,
And lay their proud heads in the dust,
And so must I.

—Ida Rowe in *Madame*.

AGATHA'S WEDDING.

By John Walker Harrington.

The day that Agatha's engagement was announced Mrs. Pennington's school was in turmoil of excitement. Melicent was in charge, for Agatha was at the dressmaker's, and Mrs. Pennington had put on her best black bonnet and hastened out to tell the news to her relatives and friends. Intelligence of this sort is best made public at once.

"I'm so glad to hear Agatha is to be married," said Judge Bryson's daughter, red faced girl who was always saying the wrong things. "I wish I might hear of your engagement, Miss Pennington."

Melicent Pennington flushed angrily, and threw back her thing shoulders. There was a compressed look about her lips.

"Do not concern yourself, my dear," she said. "I could have been married long before I was your age."

Everybody who knew the Penningtons had heard of Melicent's proposal of marriage. It was her first and her last. She was traveling in Europe and in a Paris pension she met a German count who proposed to her, after a frenzied courtship of two weeks. Melicent was then but sixteen years old. Mrs. Pennington was fond of saying: "Melicent had such a carriage. She looked as though she were twenty."

The head of the house of Pennington—Pater, the daughters called him—set his foot down squarely. No child of his should marry a titled foreigner; the count was a mere fortune hunter. Pater had no fortune worth speaking of, but that made no difference. What Pater said was right, and Melicent sent the young member of the nobility away.

"It's just as well," she often said. "I find my ideals are changing as I grow older. I shall never marry until I meet a man as good as Pater."

Melicent waited fourteen long years, but the parson never came. Her cheeks were not as plump as they had been, and her features were becoming angular.

Pater fell down the steps of his house one night, six years before, and a few days later died from the effects of the shock.

"He was a good fellow," the world said. "He was kind to his family, anyway."

Affairs had not gone well with the Penningtons since then. Barring a law library, a few outstanding claims, and a house with a mortgage on it, the father left little. The house—and the unsatisfied mortgage—were about all that remained after the debts were paid.

"Think how much worse it might have been, Mater dear," said Melicent to her mother, after it was all over. "So long as Aggie doesn't feel how hard it is, I shall be satisfied."

Mrs. Pennington and Melicent believed that young girls lacked the power to think, to observe, and to study, and they issued their theories in the form of a four page pamphlet, which they mailed to the families whom they had known in the days of their prosperity, and to most of the petholders of St. Sebastian's. And thus it was that the Pennington School of Observation for Young Girls was established.

This institution occupied the parlor and the second floor of the mortgaged house. The house was in a Harlem street, lined by two brownstone shells plucked with holes. Some of the holes had glass over them, and the others had doors, behind which gleamed rows of brass letter boxes. Before the era of flat building came, houses surrounded by lawns filled the street, but the homes of the Harlem cliff dwellers crowded out the old mansions. Pater bought the house years before, but in a time of financial stress his money affairs nearly always went wrong; he sold the land on either side. In the deed it was mentioned that only private houses were to be erected there; but as soon as Pater was gone the insidious work of the flat builder began, and the Penningtons' house was shut in, on both sides. It was useless to lament over the loss of light from their side windows. The house wedged in between huge structures of brick and mortar, was the only private dwelling which remained in all that street.

Mrs. Pennington taught sciences, languages, and the art of thinking; Melicent inculcated the principles of mathematics and music; and Agatha, a red faced, freckled girl of twenty, who went to the art school, was instructed in free hand drawing.

"Agatha is so different from Melicent," everybody said. "She never will have the carriage her sister has."

The younger woman came home one day with her face beaming.

"Mr. de Vere will call tomorrow evening," she said. "I suppose you have no objection, Mater?"

"When I was your age," began Melicent—and then she stopped. "I know several artists," she concluded lamely. "I'm aware of what you were about to say," Agatha retorted. "Well, he may not have long mustachios like your German count but, at all events, he's not after Pater's name."

"Forget me, Agatha," said Melicent. "I spoke before I thought."

Having nothing to forgive, Agatha

was magnanimous. She even asked Melicent to lend her silk dress, to wear on the following evening.

"I am so glad," said Melicent, when Agatha came into her room one night several months later, and told how "he" had proposed at last. "I know you will be very happy."

"Thank you," remarked Agatha.

Melicent told Mater the next morning at the breakfast table. She did not wish to disturb her rest with such startling intelligence.

"I do so want Agatha to have a beautiful wedding," said Melicent.

"I don't know," Mrs. Pennington rejoined, reaching for the patent malt preparation which seemed to serve her place of food—"I don't know where the money's coming from, Melie."

Agatha, who always arose an hour later than the rest of the household, was asleep up stairs.

"But we must make the child happy," insisted Melicent.

Then came days of scrimping and saving.

The two youngsters whose parents had sent them from the West to become boarding pupils of the School of Observation looked dolefully at each other across the morning repast. The soups of the day before had been converted into hash. The coffee seemed principally grounds. The oranges were small and shriveled. One of the youngsters had the temerity to ask for a poached egg one morning, and the injured air with which Melicent refused it still lingers in her memory.

Melicent and her mother partook of the same frugal fare; but there always was a bit of steak or a nice chop for Agatha.

"Mater," said Melicent, one evening, "we might sell that ormolu clock unless we're married."

The ormolu timepiece went to a dealer in antiques, and several heirooms of guinea gold found their way to a smelting shop down town.

Packages of all kind were being delivered at the Pennington house now; but the neighbors did not notice that almost as many packages left that house as came into it. Harlem cliff dwellers are not very curious.

"What are you doing to do with that mahogany table?" asked the Bryson girl, who was always about at the wrong time.

"It is to be repolished," replied Melicent calmly.

The School of Observation for Young Girls began to show alarming symptoms of disintegration. The girl with the red hair suddenly announced that her parents had decided to send her to a seminary in Fifth Avenue. Melicent held up her hands to observe, to think, and to study, with no higher ideals before her than French lessons, deportment, and dancing? The backward child, who never could get her lessons, went home crying one day, because Melicent had grown impatient when she translated *voulez* as a bird, and she did not return.

"It seems to me, Melie," said Agatha, several days later, "you and Mater are neglecting the school dreadfully. You seem to think that Mr. de Vere is going to marry the whole family."

Please don't get that impression, or the first thing we know he'll break off the engagement."

Melicent bent over the wedding dress she was making for Agatha, and said not a word.

"That wasn't exactly a pleasant thing to talk about," Agatha told herself, after she had left the room; "but Richard insisted on the matter being definitely understood."

In the weeks which followed, Melicent worked bravely to keep that handful of pupils together. She spent the greater part of the night in toiling upon Agatha's wedding dress.

"It's a labor of love," she said. "I was afraid I was getting selfish."

While the cliff dwellers on either side of the Pennington house were asleep, the little, old fashioned sewing machine buzzed until long after midnight. By the light of a kerosene lamp—for gas was considered too expensive—Melicent toiled and toiled over the white satin and the ornaments of pearl. Her eyes were red and swollen when she finally ceased work and crept up to her little room under the roof.

Week in and week out Mater and Melicent labored upon that wonderful trousseau; that is, Melicent did the actual work, and Mrs. Pennington directed matters. Then, one morning, Melicent came down bearing in her hands yards and yards of creamy Spanish lace.

"It is not likely that I shall need it, Mater," she said simply, as she handed over the filmy fabric to her mother.

"When your great aunt gave it to you, Melie," exclaimed Mrs. Pennington, "she said that it was to be worn on your wedding day!"

Melicent walked over to the window—darkened by the dreary wall of the adjoining flat.

"I shall give it to Agatha," she said. Then she turned and went hastily from the room. Agatha, who met her on the stairs, noticed that she was weeping.

The wedding invitations followed as closely as possible upon the heels of the announcement. Four months is considered a short time. They seemed a century to Agatha; but to Mater and Melicent they were an age. The proprietors of the Pennington School of Observation for Young Girls missed the tuition fee of the youngsters from the West, and they felt the loss of the board-money most keenly. Many a time they wished that the red haired girl would come back. The interest on the mortgage staved them in the face.

"I often wish," remarked Agatha, after a family council, "that Pater had been more of a financier."

"He was a lovely character," Melicent rejoined. "I wish every day that I were more like him."

Headlined by paragraphs in the society columns of the Sunday newspapers, by bits of pasteboard engraved at Tiffany's, and by the gossip of St. Sebastian's, the wedding came at last. It was in June, but shortly after the Commencement of the School of Observation for Young Girls.

The Commencement that year was a meager affair. It was also the last. There were two graduates, and the little room in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association was barely filled. Two or three vestrymen from St. Sebastian's, and several of the eminent professional men to whom Mrs. Pennington had referred in her circular "by permission," occupied

more than 10,000 illustrations and photographs until a new edition of the *Sunday school* was published.

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The two society reporters—society reporters always seem to go in pairs—came up the stoop, and for fifteen minutes held an animated conversation with Melicent. They gathered all the details of the ceremony, the names of the prominent guests, the manners in which the bride was dressed, and a description of the decorations.

"It's worth about three sticks," remarked the man with the tweeds, afterwards.

"Connected with swell people, you know. Poor as church mice themselves, though."

The young woman from another paper, who came later, described the whole affair as "a beautiful home wedding"—a phrase which had been used before. It this case it was a felicitous one.

The old parlors looked like a garden and the stairway was a veritable path of flowers. The musicians were concealed behind a thicket of palms. The woman reporter did not forget to mention that there were "rare exotics banked with flowers."

The clock pointed to high noon, and the musicians played the wedding march. A rustle of silks and satins was heard upon the stairs. The house was darkened, and jets of gas took the place of the midday sun.

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NOT AFRAID OF MAN EATERS.

How Three Sandwich Islanders Disposed of a Big Shark.

"The Kanakas of Honolulu," says a naval officer in the New York Sun, "do not appear to be the least bit afraid of man-eaters, and they will occasionally tackle them single-handed, with nothing but a long knife for a weapon. I was attached to a gunboat anchored in Honolulu harbor a couple of years ago. We were coaling ship, preparatory to making a cruise of the islands. The big coal lighters, loading a hundred ton or so of coal, were loaded at the dock and then towed to the side of the ship. The coal was hoisted into the bunkers from the lighters by men forward. Well, one of the lighters was overloaded at the dock, and when it was brought alongside the ship ready to be made fast, it began to settle, turned over and sank in